



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS."
Virg.

Vol. IV.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. AUG. 17, 1842.

No. 13

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Our readers will please pardon us for taking up the space occupied by the republication of the annexed appeal in regard to our own peculiar interests—we wish the subject to arrest the attention of every subscriber.

LET EVERY READER OF THE FOLLOWING APPEAL.

Consider it as addressed peculiarly to himself, without respect to persons.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

With the present number of our paper we commence forwarding our bills for subscriptions due us; and the peculiarly pressing nature of the times must be our apology for earnestly requesting those indebted, to transmit us through their respective postmasters, the sums severally due.

We are aware of the difficulties under which some of our subscribers have labored owing to the depressed state of affairs; to the inconvenience of enclosing the amount of one year's subscription, and to the deranged condition of the currency. But while we fully realize the justice of the apology to be found in want of pecuniary ability, and can sympathize with all such, at the existence of those untoward circumstances which have brought it about, and freely make up our mind to bear in fortitude the withholding, till a more auspicious period, the amounts due us from persons thus situated—still we are equally aware, that the large majority of our subscribers are of that favored class, to whom the amount of their respective indebtedness to us, is an object of trifling moment, and that to INADVERTENCE alone, are we to ascribe their apparent want of punctuality. To this latter class, we would respectfully remark, that in sums ranging from five to twenty-five dollars, we have thousands of dollars due us for subscription; that for the labor and materials of our publication, we are required to pay the cash at the appointed time, and that owing to the pressing daily demands and engagements we have to meet, the aggregate amount remaining unpaid for subscriptions, bear upon us with a force as onerous as inconvenient, whereas, were those who are our patrons, to fulfil their part of the obligation of the relation existing between us, in despite of the times, our position would be comparatively easy and pleasant.

The practice of *dunning* is among the aversions of our nature: we abhor it as a thing which is alike alien to our feelings and repulsive to our pride; but we also feel that it is due to those with whom we have dealings, that we should make all becoming efforts to collect what is due us, in order that we may pay those whom we owe, and that as our subscribers are distributed throughout nearly the whole of the twenty-six states of our union, we have no other means left by which we can reach their eyes, ears and pockets, than through our columns. We have endeavored, faithfully and promptly to fulfil our duty to our readers; we ask but that the same may be meted to us, by those who are able to do it—those who, like ourselves, are suffering under the pressure of the times, we are willing, as before observed, still further to bear with, provided they shall, before the first week in January

next, notify us of the reception of their bills, and that it is not through indifference or neglect that they have failed to remit the amount due by them—About that period, we have it in contemplation to publish a supplementary sheet, containing a statement of the account of each delinquent of more than two years standing—Agents and others who have received moneys on our account for subscriptions, will see the propriety of making returns prior to the above designated period, and as much earlier and as fast as they can make collections.

A word or two with respect to the inconvenience of transmitting by mail a single year's subscription. As our terms require payment in advance, those who have not agents or factors in the city on whom to forward drafts, and who may owe one year, by remitting \$5 will pay for the last, and be entitled to be credited with the subscription of the current year; those who may owe two or more years, will be able to make such remittance as will occasion no inconvenience; and to those who may make their remittance, free of any cost to us, before the 1st day of January next, we will forego the advance, which by our terms we are entitled to, from those who fail to pay within a given time. As regards the kind of money to be remitted, although we should greatly prefer, and, indeed, consider ourselves entitled to such funds as would be at par value here, yet in order to expedite the collection of our dues, and leave no reasonable excuse for delays, we will receive such money as may be at par at the places where the subscriptions may be due. We concede this from the disposition we feel to relieve our subscribers, as far as we are able, from those embarrassments peculiar to the present deranged state of the circulating medium.

As by the regulations of the general post office department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing subscriptions due publishers, our subscribers will please avail themselves of that medium of transmission.

We cannot close this Appeal without returning our heartfelt acknowledgements to those valued patrons who have already promptly remitted their dues for the current year, and may their good example be speedily followed by many others.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

ESSAY ON POULTRY, &c.

By C. N. Bement.

Concluded.

In hatching of poultry, as in most other things, nature is the best guide. A hen is generally ill to please in the choice of her nest, and should always have a variety among which to choose. Sometimes many will lay in the same nest and frequently two or more at the same time, and generally prefer the nest that contains the most eggs, and will always give preference where at least there is one; hence the necessity of always leaving one in the nest as a nest egg. The hen and duck, if left to themselves, find some dry, warm, sandy hedge or bank, in which to deposit their eggs, forming their nest of moss, leaves or dry grass. In this way the warmth is retained in the nest for the few moments she devotes to her hurried and scanty meal. It is a good mode to put in the bottom of the nests a sufficient quantity of dry sand and grass, moss, or cut straw. Wood ashes or tobacco stems has been recommended by some, as they produce the effect of destroying or preventing vermin, by which they are apt to be infested at that time.

The eggs should be taken from the nests every afternoon when no more may be expected to be laid; for if left in the nest, the heat of the hens, when laying the next day, will tend to corrupt them.

For hatching, and to have the eggs productive, they must be fresh, and must not be exposed to noxious effluvia or moisture. Those intended for incubation should always be gathered with more care than if they were merely to be employed for aliment. They should be large in size, the produce of the largest and most beautiful fowls. All very small eggs, which have generally no yolk, and those which are ill-shaped, or of equal thickness at both ends, must be rejected. The latter is the usual shape of such eggs as have double yolks, which, though good for cooking, are not so for hatching; for if they prove reproductive, the produce are generally monsters with two heads, four legs, and the like. Instances have occurred, but rarely, when two and even three chickens were hatched from the same egg.

It is even possible to ascertain from the appearance of the egg, whether the progeny is to be a male or a female. Formerly, pointed eggs were known to be cocks, and round ones hens, but no more certain signs as yet has been discovered.

The number of eggs to be set under a hen must vary according to her size, and to the temperature of the weather. It is common to put odd numbers, as nine, eleven, and thirteen, so that they will form a circle around the odd one in the centre; but sometimes the hen may lay more eggs, or others lay in the same nest; eggs, therefore, should all be marked, and if fresh ones should be laid, they should be removed, as they would be too late in hatching.

It has generally been found, that hens which are the best layers are the worst sitters. Those which I have found best adapted for that purpose, have short legs, a broad body, large wings, well furnished with feathers, their nails and spurs not too long or sharp.

Incubation lasts twenty-one days, when the chicken is excluded from the shell. The day after hatching chickens do not want to eat, and should be left in the nest. The next day they may be put into a box, with high sides, or under a coop, with soft straw or hay, and fed as on the following days, with crumbs of bread either soaked in wine to strengthen them, or in milk to give them an appetite, and occasionally the yolks of eggs boiled hard, may be given them. Very clear water must be placed near them every day; and now and then they may have some chopped leeks or chives. After having kept them cooped for five or six days, they may be allowed a little exercise in the sun towards the middle of the day, and fed with boiled barley, mixed with curds, and a few pot-herbs, chopped up. Indian meal boiled in milk is found very wholesome and nutritive. When moistened with water, and fed raw, it is apt to cause them to scour. As they advance, grits or coarse ground corn is very well liked by them, and is wholesome.

At the end of ten or fifteen days, the hen may be allowed to lead her little ones into the poultry yard; but as she is then able to manage from twenty-five to thirty, those of another hen may be added to hers, and the other hen may be put back again to hatch or lay.

As soon as the hen becomes a mother, her whole character is changed. All her former feelings and habits become absorbed in unceasing maternal solicitude. She turns out to be frugal, generous, sober, reserved, courageous and intrepid. She assumes, indeed, all the qualities of the cock, and even carries them to a higher degree of perfection. When we see her come into the poultry yard, surrounded by her little ones, for the first time, it seems as if she was proud of her new dignity, and takes a great pleasure in performing her duty. Her eyes are lively, animated, and constantly on the alert; her looks are so quick and rapid that she could take in every object at one glance; and she appears to discover at once the smallest seed on

the ground, which she points out to her young ones; and in the air, if she discovers the bird of prey, she dreads for their sake, and giving them warning by a peculiar cry, she induces them immediately to hide themselves.

Incessantly taken up with their welfare, she excites them to follow her and to eat; she picks them food; she scratches the ground in search of worms which she gives up to them; she stoops now and then; she squats down, opens her wings, and invites her tender brood to come and gather around and warm themselves beneath her. She continues to bestow these cares on them until they are quite feathered, when they are fit to shift for themselves.

It appears to me from my experience, to be the best method to feed fowls an abundance of nourishing and substantial food. Experience also teaches me it is better to give animals of all descriptions a full allowance of food from their birth to their maturity; and the same rule applies to fowls as to animals. I have found all kinds of grain suitable for them; although some contend that buckwheat, some that oats, while others think there is nothing like corn to promote their laying; but it is my opinion it matters little what sort of grain is fed, only give them enough, and the better the quality of the food, the more will they benefit by it. And not only will they feed on farinaceous food, but on vegetable and animal substances, such as blood, fat, flesh, and fish, both raw and cooked; and they will as readily eat their own species as of any other. I have found wheat screenings which I procured at the flouring mills, a very good and cheap article of food for fowls. Corn fed alone should always be cracked.

As potatoes contain a great proportion of nutriment in comparison with their bulk and price, they constitute, when boiled, one of the most economical articles upon which poultry can be fed. But if fed alone, and entirely on them, I found it causes a looseness and scouring. Mr. Parmentier advises that they should only be given for the purpose of fattening, since he thinks they will render the fowls so fat as to hinder them from laying. On the contrary, it agrees, I believe, with the experience of poultry keepers in general, that potatoes are excellent for promoting the laying of fowls. They are not over and above fond of them cold, but eat them greedily when boiled and given to them warm. It is likewise requisite to break them, for they will not unfrequently leave a potato when thrown down unbroken, taking it, I presume for a stone.

To feed grain economically, feeding-hoppers should be constructed for the purpose, and the one figured and described below, I have found to answer a good purpose.

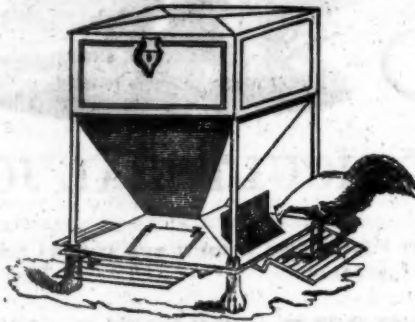


(Cut of a Feeding-Hopper.)

It is very simple and easily constructed, as you may readily suppose, when I made it myself. The dimensions are as follows: it is five feet six inches long, nine inches wide, and pieces fourteen inches high, the bottom raised four inches from the ground; a strip of board four inches wide is firmly nailed on the sides, raised two inches above the bottom board, forming a manger or trough, to prevent waste of food. Another strip, three inches wide, is nailed on the top, in front, to secure the ends. Narrow strips of lath may be nailed to the top and bottom, leaving space enough for the fowls to enter their heads when eating. The hopper is formed by two pieces of boards, nine inches wide, set between the ends like a V. They should extend to within half an inch of the bottom, and from one to half an inch apart, according to the size of the grain. The top or roof may be of the same width of the box; or it may extend over the sides sufficient to protect the fowls from rain when eating. The length may be varied according to the number of fowls kept.

In feeding of poultry, I am convinced it is the best plan to keep feed constantly where they can help themselves whenever they desire it; and when it is kept constantly before them, I think they will not consume as much as when fed at intervals from the hand; and for that purpose I would recommend the one described above, which I have had in use for the last eighteen months.

The following is an improved poultry feeding fountain, published a few years since in the "Transactions of the Highland Society," in Scotland, and figured and described in "London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture."



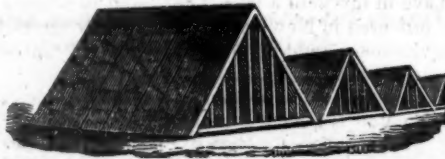
(Cut of Improved Fountain.)

It can be made to contain any quantity of grain required, and none wasted. When once filled it requires no more trouble, as the grain falls into the receiver below as the fowls pick it away; and the covers on that which are opened by the perches, (the principles of which I must confess I do not understand,) and the cover on the top, protects the grain from rain, so that the fowls always get it quite dry; and as nothing less than the weight of the hen on the perch can lift the cover on the lower receiver, rats and mice (which are very troublesome when grain is fed the ordinary way) are excluded. It is astonishing, too, with what facility the fowls learn to leap upon the perches, and so open the cover of the receiver, which presents the grain to their view, and within their reach. On their leaving the perch or platform, the door, either by a spring or weight, closes at once.



(Cut of a Water Fountain.)

Fowls, like some other bipeds of larger growth, prefer clean pure water, and where a running stream cannot be had I would recommend a fountain similar to the above figure, which is nothing but a tight keg set on a three-legged stool, with a small tube extending from the bottom to a shallow dish, basin or trough, which should be small, so that the fowls cannot get into and soil the water. A demijohn, carboy or jug, may be substituted, and on some account the glass vessel may be preferred, as it can be perceived when empty.



(Cut of a Chicken Coop.)

The above figure represents a very simple and cheap chicken coop. It is formed by nailing boards, two feet in length, forming two parts of a triangle, the ground making a third, as I prefer having the fowls next to the earth, so that to clean it we have only to remove it. It should be at least two feet long; and one end may be boarded up tight, and the other secured by nailing strips of lath, in the form of gates, leaving sufficient room between them for the free passage of the chicks without admitting the hen. There should be in front, an earthen vessel or trough, for water, and a shallow vessel or board to feed them on.

Having provided or recommended a poultry house, yard and fixtures, necessary for the accommodation of fowls, I will now endeavor to give some information relative to selecting such varieties as I have found most useful and productive.

As there is a considerable number of different breeds and varieties of fowls, it seems the most natural order, to begin by some brief notices of the marks by which these

may be distinguished, and without allusion to any particular variety, we will enter upon some general remarks in this department. In choosing for stock, select young fowls, if possible, from such as has been remarkable for thrift and good laying. After the first season, you will be able to select eggs from your own stock, of such desirable qualities, which may be attained by care and time, and any peculiar plumage you may fancy. Good fowls, says Ames, may be of any color, but to have none but good and handsome will require attention and selection; and as they are no more trouble or expense, than inferior ones, they are worth picking for. In choosing a cock, the most active, bold and courageous rooster, will generally be found the best bird for the poultry yard; one may be allowed to eight or ten hens, if a number be kept; but Mowbray says, from four to six hens are most advantageous, and should be the extreme number. Do not choose a large bird; for like the largest men, they are seldom the most active.

Some prefer the yellow legged variety, while others prefer dark ones; the former certainly appear much the best when dressed, and are said by some to lay the best; but they are objected to, as being more tender in constitution, and of a loose, flabby texture of flesh. Dickson says, the best are of middling size, with dark colors and white legs; light colored or white fowls are of a tender constitution, and are not good layers. If there is any one color among the common barn-door or dunghill fowls, which I would recommend for profit, in preference to any other, it would be the Dominique or hawk colored fowl; as I have found them good layers, good breeders and good for the table.

The barn-door fowl is a mongrel, made up of all sorts and varieties, though a common and useful breed, and can, therefore, be characterized by few distinctive marks, but partakes more or less of the properties of the parent birds, from which they sprung.

The following are some of the wild or original species, and foreign varieties, which are described by different authors and writers on the subject.

Bankavia Fowl.

This fowl is a native of the island of Java, and is characterized by a red indented comb, red wattles or gills, and ashy-gray legs and feet. The cock has a thin, indented, or scolloped comb, and wattles under the mouth; the tail a little elevated above the level of the rump, and the feathers somewhat disposed in the form of tiles. The feathers of the neck are long, falling down, and round at the tips, and are of the finest gold color. The head and neck are fawn colored; the wing coverts are dusky-brownish and black; the tail and belly are black. The hen is of a dusky ash-gray, and yellowish color, and has her comb and beard much smaller than the cock, with no feathers on the neck, besides the long hackles.

The reason for believing that the Bankavia fowl is the wild stock from which our tame varieties derive at least their main origin, are the color and resemblance of their females to our tame hens, the nature of the feathers, and the forms and distribution of the barbs, which are absolutely the same as our tame cocks; and because it is in this species alone that the females are provided with a comb and small wattles, characters not found in any other of the wild species which are known.

Another wild species, the jungle fowl, however, has been maintained by Buffon and others to be the origin of our domestic or barn-door fowls.

The Jungle Fowl.

Is three feet four inches in length, and inhabits the great forests of India, continues to reproduce them in the wild state, and is clearly distinct from the domestic races reared by the Hindoos; as these resembles in all respects, the other tame breed of fowls in every quarter of the globe. The cock is smaller than ours. The jungle hen is still smaller than the cock, has neither comb or wattles, and the throat is covered with feathers. In all other respects, it has been said, there is as great a difference between this and any known variety of our tame fowls, as there is between the sheep and the goat.

Game Fowl.

This variety, by Buffon and the French writers, is called the "English Fowl." It is more slender both in the body, neck, bill, and legs than the other sorts, and the colors, particularly of the cock, are very bright and showy. The flesh is white, tender and delicate, and superior to that of all other breeds of domestic fowls for richness and delicacy of flavor; but the extreme difficulty of rearing the chickens, from their pugnacious disposition, which shows

itself almost as soon as they emerge from the shell, deters most persons from breeding them, except those who breed for the cockpit. I have had the cocks of whole broods, scarcely feathered, sometimes stone blind, sore and raw heads, from fighting, even to the very smallest individuals; moping about in corners, and renewing their battles on obtaining the first rays of light. They are good layers, and their eggs small in size, but like their flesh, are much esteemed, by epicures for superior delicacy.

Dorking Fowl.

This is a valuable and favorite variety, and takes its name from a town in the county of Surrey, (England,) where probably this variety first originated. They are third in size of our large fowls, well shaped, having a long capacious body and shortish legs, and is distinguished by having five claws on each foot. The genuine color is a yellowish white. The flesh is good flavored and of a yellowish or ivory shade. This is the variety generally made into capons. The eggs are large and good flavored. They lay well, fat well, and rear well, are handsome alive and show delicate ivory white when dressed.

Poland Top-Knot.

These, like the brave people from which they derive their name, are esteemed above all others, both from their elegant appearance and their usefulness, and are every way commendable. The true sort are rather above the middle size, their form deep and plump, and the legs of the best sort, not too long. Mowbray says of this very interesting breed, "the Polanders are kept as ornamental, but they are also one of the most useful varieties, particularly on account of the abundance of eggs they lay, being the least inclined to sit of any other breed; hence they are called by some, 'everlasting layers.'" Their eggs are of a large size, and of a rich flavor. They fatten as quickly as any other breed, and are in quality similar to the Dorking; their flesh, perhaps more juicy and of a richer flavor. They are hardy, enduring well the extremes of heat and cold, although they are not so thickly covered with feathers and down as some other breeds. Their color is of a shining black, or a deep glossy changeable purple, with a large white top-knot of feathers, covering so much of the head as almost to blind their eyes; and often require clipping. The contrast of this perfectly white crown with the black plumage, is truly beautiful, but that of the cock differs from his hen, hers being broad and erect feathers, while his are narrow and hanging down in every direction.

Golden Top-Knot.

Boswell, when speaking of the Polanders, says, "there is a subvariety, very ornamental, known as the 'Golden Poland,' with yellow and black plumage." A few of this splendid variety have been bred in this section, and I have some in my yard, but I have not been enabled as yet to trace their origin, and I have never seen them in any part of the country they are called by some the "Pheasant Fowl," and by others "French Top-Knots." Their color is of a dark yellow or buff colored ground, with small black spots, with large crests or top-knots of mixt colors. In size they are between the common fowl and bantam; bodies short, plump and compact, with a large tail in proportion to their size, set up some like a fan-tail pigeon. They are much esteemed by the curious, for their beautiful plumage of bright colors and odd contrast, and are one of the greatest ornaments of the poultry-yard.

Ostrich Fowl.

This variety, I have understood, first originated in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, hence they are called by some the "Bucks county breed." Some of this breed were first introduced into this vicinity from Philadelphia, by the late F. Bloodgood, Esq., some four or five years since.

The specimen I have in my yard was presented to me by a gentleman of Boston, who informed me he procured them from Maryland, where they were called the "Ostrich Fowl." In a letter accompanying the fowls he says, "This breed are the largest of fowls, and from them you will obtain the largest sized eggs. I have had eggs from this breed weighing 4½ ounces avoirdupoise weight. I could have sold fifty pair of the Ostrich at five dollars per pair if I had them to spare."

The color of the cock is a dark blue-black, with the end of his feathers tipped with white; wings tinged with a bright yellow, or gold color; hackles dark, glossy blue; rose or double comb, and wattles large; bold, lively carriage and a stately walk. The hen does not differ much from the cock in color, and similar in form, being short, plump and thick set in body; legs are of a dark color, and

of medium size; she has a high, single, serrated comb, which generally falls over on one side; wattles large. This breed has one peculiar quality, which I have discovered. When first feathered they are very dark colored; the white tips to the feathers are very small, and on moulting the white increases, and continues to increase with every successive moult until the white predominates.

They are esteemed good layers, and for a large breed, good setters and good mothers; the eggs large and nutritious; the flesh unlike the Malay, white, tender and fine flavor. They are supposed to be a cross of a common white fowl and the "Jago fowl."

I esteem them, taking all things into consideration, one of the best varieties or breeds we have, whether for market or home use; they have the peculiar and very desirable quality of early maturity, and coming into feather much earlier, consequently, are ready for market or the table before the other varieties are fairly in feather, and being of a large size, command a ready sale and a good price.

Spanish Fowl.

This is a large and valuable variety; their plumage is black; black legs, and large red comb and wattles; "far too high," says Mowbray, "in the legs, and in want of improvement in that particular. They lay the largest of hen's eggs, and are very prolific; their flesh white and delicate. They are very scarce."

The Malay Fowl.

This fowl is similar in size and form to the Spanish, differing in color, being generally brown or a dull yellow; neck and legs long, and the latter generally yellow. They are also what is termed serpent-headed. The hens are tolerable layers, the eggs large, and they are not esteemed good breeders. Their flesh is coarse, flabby, and of a dark color, and not fit for the table until full grown, when they make a very good substitute for a turkey. They have been made to weigh from nine to ten pounds. A cock of this variety is said to have stood on the ground and picked corn out of a flour barrel as it stood on end. They are valuable to cross with our smaller fowls to improve the size of the body and eggs.

The Negro Fowl.

This is a native of Africa, distinguished by the comb and wattles, skin and bones being black, as are also the feathers, though the flesh is white and good. Those which have been carried to England are only kept for curiosity.

The Jago Fowl.

"This may be regarded," says Main, "as the giant breed among the fowl species." Its dimensions are very remarkable; it stands so high on the legs that it can reach food placed on a dining table. Marsden, who reports this fact, adds another which seems not so likely. "When this animal is tired," says this traveller, "he rests on the first joint of his legs, and is even then higher than the common cock on his legs." This extraordinary breed is found in the southern extremity of the Isle of Sumatra, and in the western part of Java.

I have in my yard a trio, a cock and two hens, which were procured in New-Jersey, where they are called by some "Boobies," and by others "Java fowl," and is of recent introduction.

They are as large and even larger than Malay. Their general color is a dark blue, or changeable black. The cock in my possession has a black and glossy body; wings tipped with light gray; hackles or neck feathers silver gray, or what are sometimes called "shawl-necked;" comb single and low, with deep serrations; neck rather long; wattles small; legs long, and generally of a dark color, and has an awkward, swaggering gait.

The hens are of a beautiful, shining, changeable black; comb and wattles small; legs black, and of medium size; tail feathers rather short, and small in proportion to the body. They are represented to be good layers, and their eggs of the largest size, often weighing over 2½ ounces each, and of good quality.

This valuable breed of fowls have been extensively bred in the town of Haddonfield, N. J., by Mr. Wood and others, where they are held in very high estimation. Specimens of this breed have been exhibited in the Philadelphia markets that weighed when dressed 19½ pounds per pair; and I have been informed by one gentleman that he killed one that weighed after being dressed 11 pounds.

KEEP TRYING.—KILL THE PEACH WORMS.—We can kill the worms in the roots of peach trees—we know we can. We will not say "there are no two ways about it;"

there may be a dozen; but we know we can kill them. Our readers have heard the story of the malicious gardener who poured a quart of hot water on the roots of a neighbor's peach tree in order to destroy it; when, lo, it grew more thrifty than ever. The scalding water killed the worms that preyed on the roots.

Now why can we not try this remedy again? Try it on a tree that is half eaten of worms—the loss cannot be great even if the water should kill it. We are not sure how large a quantity of scalding water would be borne by a tree, without injury, and we never shall know unless many trials are made.

Mr. Lo. Parker of Holliston tells us he last year poured four quarts of scalding water on to the roots of a peach tree whose trunk was three or four inches in diameter. The tree appeared to be dying and he adopted this as a desperate remedy. The tree, soon after, renewed its youth and grew finely. Before he poured on the scalding water he scraped away some of the earth around the trunk and placed a quantity of wood ashes in such a form as to make a dish for the water; he thus sent a little tincture of the ashes down to the roots.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

ANOTHER ENEMY IN THE ORCHARD.—The orchards in this vicinity were overrun in the early part of the season by the caterpillar or a caterpillar. These did considerable damage.

At the present time a "new comer" in the shape of a greenish caterpillar has made its appearance, and tho' not so plenty as the former, threatens to do as much damage. Instead of constructing a compact nest in the fork of some limb, it spreads a thin light web over the whole extremity of a branch sometimes 2 or more feet in length, binding them into one enclosure. After it has eat what it desires of the leaves thus bagged up, they move off to another branch which they serve in the same manner.

The best way of destroying these nuisances appears to be the cutting off the limb and burning it.—*Maine Far.*

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR IN ALBANY.

The next Cattle Show and Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society is to be held in Albany, on the last week of September next. The List of Premiums, amounting to about \$2,000, has heretofore been published. It embraces almost every variety of farm stock and implements, farm and garden products, butter, cheese, maple sugar, silk, and other domestic manufactures, &c., &c., being a much more extensive list than ever before offered in this state. At the meeting of the Executive Committee in June the judges to award the prizes were appointed, a list of which is given in another part of this paper; and we think the public will see in their names, abundant assurance that justice will be done to all competitors. From present indications, we are inclined to believe notwithstanding the state of the times, that this Fair will far exceed, in the number and quality of the stock, implements, &c. exhibited, as well as in the attendance of the public, any thing of the kind ever got up in this country. The facilities for travelling to and from Albany, from all quarters, are such as will undoubtedly, with the attractions offered, induce a very general attendance from our own and the neighboring states. The Fair is to be held on the beautiful grounds adjoining the new Bull's Head Tavern, Troy Road, on the northern boundary of the city; and such arrangements have already been made, as to enable us to assure those who intend to bring stock, either for competition for the prizes or for sale, that all necessary accommodations will be provided for their convenience. The Show Yard is to be made large enough for the entire exhibition, and is to be enclosed with a good board fence sufficiently high to prevent ingress or egress except at the gates. The exhibition will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 27, on which day the trial of Agricultural Implements will take place.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th, the general exhibition will be held.

On Friday, the 30th, there will be a public sale of such stock as shall be sent in for that purpose. It is expected that there will be a large number of high bred animals of all kinds offered, catalogues of which will be circulated a day or two previous to the sale.—*Cultivator.*

The Baltimore Markets.—It will be seen by our prices current, that the price of Flour and Wheat has declined. Corn is rather firm, but Oats are very low.

Bement's Poultry Yard—We conclude in this paper, the very interesting treatise upon this subject, commenced in our last.

Chilian Beans—Some time since we acknowledged a present from Jas. H. Cansten, esq. of Washington, D.C. of some *Chili Beans*, which we promised to try and report as to their quality. Since then we have had the pleasure of having a small mess cooked, and can with a grateful recollection of their quality say, that on dressing them with butter and the usual condiments we found them equal in taste to any thing in the shape of beans we have ever eaten, resembling much that delicious richness so peculiar to the Lima bean. We have a portion of the parcel sent us by Mr. C. reserved for distribution among such of our patrons as may wish to obtain the seed.

The package of manure marked "*Huyano*," we subjected to the examination of an eminent chemist of this city, who immediately pronounced it the celebrated *Guayno*, whose powerful efficacy as a manure is so highly prized.

Sweet Melon Seed—We have received from Lt. Frailey, of the U. S. Navy, through a friend in this city, a present of a small quantity of *Sweet Melon* seed from *Alicante, Spain*. These melons are represented to us as being of superior quality and exquisite flavor, excelling in delicacy almost every other of the family. We shall be happy to furnish to such of our friends as may desire them, a few of them, they having been sent to us for distribution.

In acknowledging their receipt, we should be wanting in courtesy were we not to tender to Lieut. Frailey our thanks, and we do this with the more cheerfulness, as it has been his uniform practice since he has been in the service, to select, while abroad on duty, such choice seeds as came within the power of his procurement, as he thought would be an acquisition to his country. Such devotion to home in her civil pursuits, speaks louder for the patriotism of this gallant young officer than would the most brilliant deeds of arms—the first is evincive of those qualities, which link the possessor, with chains of adamant, to the soil of his birth—which bind him in enduring ties to the claims and affections of kindred and friends—and prove that a heart moved by the impulsive throbs of generous feelings, ministers not at the altar of selfishness—whereas, the latter is too often the tribute, which the sinister, the ambitious and the designing pay to the god of an unrighteous idolatry.

Preparation of the ground for Wheat—As the time has arrived when every prudent farmer should be getting his ground ready for the fall seeding of his wheat, it may not be inopportune to suggest the propriety of deep ploughing of all grass or clover leys, as also the laying of the furrows flat, and we would further remark, that we believe the farmer would find his interest in sowing a bushel of plaster to the acre, on all such fields previous to turning under the grass. If the views of Leibig be correct as to the action of plaster, in assimilating with, and fixing the ammonia in the soil, and we believe they are, then there can be no doubt of the utility of the application we recommend, as it must be evident, that it would preserve much valuable nutriment for the use of the growing plants, which, otherwise, owing to the volatility of its nature, would escape by evaporation and be lost to vegetation. It appears to us obvious too, that the furrows, in every instance, should be compressed by having a roller passed over them previous to being harrowed. By submitting them to such a process, the fermentation of the inverted sod would be promoted, while the escape of pabulous gases would be measurably prevented. If plaster possesses the capacity ascribed to it, of retaining the food of plants in the soil, and of giving it out progressively, as it may be called for in the different stages of their growth, the beneficial effects of its application cannot be too highly appreciated, as the gradual dispensation of the essence

of the manure, which would be the necessary consequence of such action, would be the very best thing that could be desired to promote that regular growth in plants, which is so conducive to success, and which, at the difficult period of maturation, is so essential to ensure a state of continuous health to the stalk, whence the grain, at that particular juncture, receives not only its chief sustenance, but the power of perfection.

An early bite for Soiling—There are but few of us who, in the spring, have not witnessed with feelings of pain how much the cattle suffered for the want of green meat, and to prevent the recurrence of such source of regret in future, we take this early occasion to suggest to all prudent, humane farmers to put in now, the sooner the better, two acres of *Rye*, to be cut next spring as green food for stock of all kinds. In commencing the cutting of the grass before it gets very high, say 12 and 15 inches in height, a large portion of these two acres will, besides furnishing many grateful repasts to the cattle, make nearly as good a crop of grain as if it had not been cut at all. *Rye*, however, planted with such views, should be grown in good land.

California Wheat—A writer in the August number of the Southern Planter blows this oft puffed variety of wheat sky high. He says the straw is short and would not be sufficiently large to sustain the weight of the head if it were well filled, which, however, is not the case, for the grain is short, chaffy, shrivelled and possessed of but little farinaceous matter. The result of his experiment in its growth has fully convinced him of the utter worthlessness of this wheat in this country, whatever may be its value in a warmer and more genial climate. So much for the California Wheat!

Turnips—We hope every one has already sown his turnips; but if there be any who may not have done so, we would admonish them that they have no time to delay—and that they must manure well.

Prolific Corn—heavy yields of Wheat and Oats—Seeding of Timothy in Corn Fields—We took a stroll through a part of one of the Canton company's farms, in the neighborhood of Kendall's Race course, on Saturday last, and were highly gratified at the appearance of several lots of corn. Through the first, a lot of 5 acres, we made a thorough examination, and without exaggeration we can say that we never beheld a more thriving or luxuriant piece of corn in our lives. It is planted on new ground, only cleared up last fall, and although it had no manure except in the hills, the stalks stand from 10 to 12 feet high, the most of them as thick as a man's wrist, and we think will yield 3 good ears besides nubbings to the hill. It was intended that the hills should be 3 feet apart, but from measuring them in different parts of the field, they will not average above 2 feet 10 inches each way. Estimating the distance of the hills at 3 feet, and that each should yield 1½ pint, which we think not a large allowance, as the corn is of the Tuscarora kind, it would give above 113 bushels to the acre—if we fix it at a pint to the hill, it will give 75 bushels to the acre; but we confess we shall be disappointed if it does not yield over a hundred bushels. A short distance from this lot, we examined three others containing in the whole 15 acres, and with the exception of a small portion, the corn was equally as good as the first, and we anticipate an equally large product. These last lots were seeded to timothy about the first of July, and the ground is now thickly and well set, and we doubt not will prove to be good meadows. The success of this experiment, of seeding timothy in corn fields, is worthy of notice.

On a contiguous lot to the first, the Canton Company

raised the present season on 1½ acres, 65 bushels wheat, weighing 60½ lbs. to the acre. This is equal to 37 1-7 bushels to the acre. The wheat is the red bearded, and is as fine a sample of plump, heavy wheat, as we have seen for some time. There was of this lot, eight acres in oats, and the estimate is, that its product was equal to 50 bushels to the acre. We were shown one of the heads which we measured, and found it to be 19 inches in length—it had on it 250 grains of oats, and we were assured that it was a fair sample of the entire crop. The oats are the Potato, weigh 40 lbs. to the bushel, and, from the sample we saw, we think the estimated product a moderate one.

It is some time since we have been through the Company's grounds before, and we were surprised to find such evident improvements had been made. Where but two years since we passed through a pine wood, we found luxuriant growths of corn, wheat and oats stubble, and well set clover fields. Too much credit cannot well be awarded to Messrs. Huntington and Harrison, to whom the plan of clearing up the woods and converting the grounds into small farms belong. By their judicious management, we learn, that all the farms are now either rented out to good tenants, in culture by the Company, or in a progress of preparation to be rendered available.

Once cleared of the wood and underwood, there can be no doubt of the whole being soon leased, as besides the advantage of contiguity to market, the lands themselves are naturally good, or kind, the latter description yielding well with the slightest dressing of manure. A portion of the land near the water, which is about being prepared for culture, is as fine bottom loam as is to be found in the valley of the Mississippi, abounding in shell-marl; thus possessing within its bosom an inexhaustible supply of calcareous manure.

SETTING GRASS—We would respectfully impress upon our readers the necessity of getting their ground ready to sow down in grass without delay. Nor should they forget that as meadows remain for several years in grass, that it is necessary the soil should be in good heart. Unless the ground is naturally rich, or been enriched by manuring, it is idle to expect good crops of grass, and it may be said to be a waste of time, labor and money to attempt to make meadows of worn out land, without generously supplying it with putrescent and calcareous manures.

Whether your lands be strong or only middling, we would advise you not to spare your grass seed. *Timothy* from 1 to 1½ peck, the latter best—*Orchard* grass 2 to 3 bushels, and *Red top* 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. By the by,—for a permanent pasture, no one should sow clover without mixing it with orchard grass; when thus sown 1 bushel of the latter and 1 gallon of the former is the proper quantity to sow to the acre.

For the American Farmer. PLASTER OF PARIS.

Your obliging answer to my questions, in the last Farmer, serve to show that though a man have no wit himself, he may be the cause of wit in others, or the cause of getting information from or through others, which he could not himself impart. By your statement it appears that a ton of plaster will make rather more than 6 barrels. A ton of plaster in the lump cost at the wharf at present prices \$2.62½

The miller sells six barrels ground plaster for, say 1.25 per barrel \$7.50

Advances paid by the Farmer on the raw article, less the value of the barrels, \$4.87½

N.B. The barrels being worth 1.50, leaves \$3.37½, and from this is to be deducted, the price of hauling, piling, grinding, and interest of purchase money.

Briars, shrubs, bushes and weeds should be rooted up this month.

HUSSEY'S GRAIN CUTTER.

We have been shewn letters from gentlemen who have used Mr. Obed Hussey's Grain Cutter the season just past, and as we look upon it as one of those labor saving inventions which possess intrinsic merit, we shall endeavor to give such an abstract of their contents as will convey a just view of the estimation in which the machine is held by the writers of the letters alluded to.

The first is from *Edward Lucas, Jr. Esquire*, and dated, Hall Town, Jefferson County, Va. August 5, 1842. Mr. Lucas says, that the results of the experiments of himself, and brothers, have been highly satisfactory. Indeed that they have exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and this too, after a fair trial of 18 days cutting with the machine, made in comparison with cradles in the same field. That they found the cutters much less liable to break or be injured, by running over rough and hilly ground, or when coming in contact with stones and stumps, than they had anticipated. The brother of Mr. Lucas cut 445 acres of heavy wheat—some of it unusually so, and much of it lodged and twisted, and 60 acres of oats, all of which, except about from 40 to 50 acres, were cut by Hussey's machine in less than 15 days, making some days as high as 20 acres, and it is their opinion, if the grain had all stood up well, and the mules had been urged to their fastest walk, that it would have cut 25 acres in a single day. It cut fallen or lodged grain tolerably well three ways, when not too flat, and very well when leaning to the cutters—when leaning from the cutters, or when very flat, they slid over the grain. The Messrs. Lucas commenced working with three mules, but thought the labor too severe for that number, but after adding another they found the difficulty obviated, the cutter worked more evenly, and were less liable to be checked or choked—they think, however, that it might still be improved by lightening the draught. Hundreds of persons were present at the operation of the Machine, most of whom were satisfied. It cut a swath of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and made a round of 200 rods in 12 to 15 minutes, which would give over $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre an hour, equal to 18 acres a day, with 9 hands and 3 mules, the number working when the experiment of time was made by Mr. Geo. B. Beall and Mr. Lucas. Mr. Beall, who is represented as an excellent manager and farmer, and close cultivator, admitted that 15 acres cutting could be averaged by the machine, and the work decidedly better done, being much cleaner than by cradlers.

Mr. Lucas enters into a calculation of figures to show the regular cost by the grain cutter and by cradlers, and after estimating its capacity equal to the labor of 6 cradlers, he comes to the conclusion that the cutter is cheapest by from 50 to 75 per cent than cradlers. His brother is so well satisfied of its superiority that he would not be without one.

The second is from *W. H. D'Cour. Wright*, our former Consul at Rio de Janeiro, but now of Blakeford, Queen Anne's County, Md. He states that he cut his entire crop with one of these machines, that it fulfilled its object to his entire satisfaction; that where the wheat was heaviest, it gave full employment to 14 binders, and with them it was necessary to stop the machine frequently to give time to remove the wheat from its walk. In speaking of an improvement recently made by Mr. Hussey, Mr. Wright observes—the addition of the forward wheels, and tongue, is a most important improvement, the machine runs much steadier, and consequently with much less labor to the horses; that he used four, but worked the same all day, and with no more fatigue to them than when ploughing.

In order that our Agricultural readers may comprehend the nature of the improvement spoken of by Mr. Wright, we will mention that Mr. Hussey has recently added to the machine a set of forward wheels, on the principle of cogs, which perform the same office as the fore-wheels

of a wagon. By which he has not only lightened the draught but relieved the shaft horse of an onerous weight, which before this improvement rested on him. Nor is this all—for besides this good, an equilibrium has also been produced which tends greatly to produce steadiness and regularity in motion and facility in turning, qualities highly appreciated by practical men. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Mr. Hussey should have effected the very lightening of the draught pointed out by the Mess. Lucas, before the receipt of their letter, and thus, in anticipation, removed the only serious objection which these sagacious farmers discovered.

We understand that Mr. Hussey has made other improvements tending to impart value to his machine. The parts which heretofore were somewhat liable to get out of order have been materially strengthened. A change has also been made in the general construction of the frame, by which two track-wheels are dispensed with, and one substituted in their stead; thus rendering a flexible platform which has hitherto been a source of disaster, unnecessary, and relieved the machine of one of its most objectionable appendages.

M'CORMICK'S VIRGINIA REAPER.—Wm. M. Peyton, Esquire, in a communication in the Southern Planter, speaks in warm terms of praise of a reaping machine invented by Cyrus H. M'Cormick, of Rockbridge, Virginia. He considers it one of the most important implements which have been presented to the agriculturists for many years. It was patented, in 1833, but the patentee with a most commendable patience and prudence, determined not to hazard the reputation of his invention by supplying the public demand till he had scrutinized, tested, and perfected it by several years of experience. After 8 or 9 years of careful observation, he again appears before the public, prepared to guarantee with confidence the performance of his reaper. Mr. Peyton and others have used the Reapers as far as was practicable in their late wheat harvest, and so far as he has any knowledge of their opinions, or of those who have witnessed their performance, there is an unanimous concurrence in the belief that the machine is fully equal to every thing said of it in its advertisement. Mr. Peyton has tested it satisfactorily in every grade and condition of wheat; in that which was very light, as well as that which would have yielded but for the rust, from thirty to forty bushels to the acre; in that which was erect and that which was tangled and fallen, and found it to operate in every instance with surprising neatness and efficiency, scarcely leaving a head, and but slightly influenced in the number of acres cut in a given time by the condition of the grain. It was found to cut tangled and fallen grain wherever it was not too flat to be reached by the sickle as well as that which was standing. The neatness and completeness with which the crop is saved is scarcely conceivable to one who has not witnessed its work. It is admitted that the reaper will save on an average at least one bushel more to the acre in standing wheat than the best cradler, whilst in tangled grain, the saving would be augmented to double, treble, or even quadruple that amount. The above is the opinion of Mr. Peyton, and it is proper here to state, that he is fully borne out in all he has said in favor of M'Cormick's Virginia Reaper, by an extract from a letter of Corbin Braxton, Esquire, who has also used the machine, and who has satisfied himself that it will cut from 15 to 20 acres a day.

Tomatoes Dumpling.—Although we have but little faith in the belief that the inventor of the tomatoes pills will ever be able to substitute his concentrated extract of tomato for calomel, yet we verily do most conscientiously believe, that the day is not distant, when tomatoes dumplings and puddings will be just as fashionable on the dinner table, as *bushes* now are with the ladies. In

the manner of composition, mode of cooking, and sauce, the good housewife must proceed the same as she would with an apple dumpling, with this exception, that care must be taken in *paring* the tomato, not to extract the seed, or break the *meat*, in the operation of skinning it. We have eaten this vegetable raw, without any thing—cut up with vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard—fried in butter, and in lard, broiled and basted with butter, stewed with, and without bread, with cream and with butter—and with a clear conscience we can say, we like them in every way they have been ever fixed for our palate; but of all the modes of dressing them known to us, we prefer them when cooked in dumplings, for to us it appears that the *steaming* they receive in their dough envelopes, increases in a very high degree that delicate spicy flavor which, even in their uncooked state, make them such decided favorites of the epicure.

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor—Not seeing from your paper, or the daily ones, that the above Society are doing any thing, I have thought it among the possibilities of the times, that it had become defunct, and would ask you, if the conclusion I have arrived at be correct. If it be not dead, may I ask you, what is the reason that the officers of it—those who are bound in honor to take all possible means within their power to ensure its success—have contented themselves by accepting official dignity, and doing nothing to prove that the confidence reposed in them was well placed. o.

[In reply to the first question we say, that the society has not become defunct; as to the second query, we can only say, that it is couched in language so discourteous, and breathes a spirit so unkind and ungenerous as to forbid reply.—*Ed. Am. Far.*]

TOBACCO CROP IN THE WEST.—The Nashville Banner of the 5th inst. says:—"An extensive tobacco grower from Robertson county, who has large growing crops, both in Robertson county and the adjoining county of Todd, in Kentucky, in conversation with us a few days since, gave it as his opinion, that there would not be a yield of more than two-thirds of an average crop in those counties. Reports equally unfavorable have reached us from other tobacco growing sections of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky."

The Tobacco Crop in Virginia.—The Richmond Compiler of Tuesday says that the present season has been very unpropitious for the growth of tobacco, to which is to be added the serious injury and destruction from the great quantity of rain, and the heavy freshets in the principal tobacco growing regions of the State. The cold weather has caused the leaves to come up uncommonly narrow, and destitute of their wonted rich and luxurious appearance.

CULTURE OF COTTON IN INDIA.—We have several times alluded to the effort made to cultivate cotton in India. The effect has not been entirely unsuccessful, as will be seen by the annexed extract from the Madras (India) Spectator, of April 16. We may be mistaken, but we apprehend our friends in the South will find India no mean competitor in a few years, in raising this great staple:

"Very favorable accounts of the cotton experiment have again reached us from Coimbatore, the pickings now amounting to from 500 to 600 pounds daily. The present crop, though a poor one, has much more show than the native crop in the vicinity, altho' it is now pretty certain that the crops in the south will this year prove in most cases a failure. The comparative success of the American seed is, therefore, very satisfactory, for although sown a month or six weeks too late, it is now equally forward with the native cotton. Should next season prove a favorable one for the cotton crops, we are informed that a produce of 1,000 bales of American cotton is by no means improbable."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—**SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.**—The great dinner of the members and friends of this society took place at Bristol, England, on the 14th July, at which upwards of 2400 persons were present. The dinner was attended by a number of noblemen and members of Parliament, and

among the rest by the American Minister, Mr. Everett. After the healths of the Queen and members of the Royal Family had been responded to, the Chairman made a few remarks highly complimentary to the people of the United States, and after alluding to the good feeling existing between the two countries, proposed the health of Mr. Everett, the American Minister.

The toast was received by the immense multitude with long and repeated cheering—after which Mr. Everett rose amid a tumult of applause, and addressed the company at some length, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by long and loud cheers.—When he took his seat the whole company rose and continued to cheer for several minutes, when Mr. Everett again rose and made some further remarks, which were applauded throughout.

A TRIAL OF CRUSHED BONE AS A MANURE FOR WINTER RYE.

In the month of August, last year, we broke up between two and three acres of plain pasture land; the soil rather light, and the surface quite mossy. After it was plowed, the roller was passed over the whole. Sept. 8, we marked out a portion of it into squares, three rods by three, and on 16 of these squares, we put 8 bushels of bone—a half bushel on each square. This bone was applied dry and unmixed, just as it came from the cask. The rate was a little less than 9 bushels per acre. Another and contiguous portion of the land had applied to it at the same time four bushels of bone at the rate of 16 bushels per acre. This is all the application that was made to any part of the lot. The ground not covered by this bone was left without any manure.

On the 8th of Sept. the rye was sowed, 5 pecks of seed per acre, and this with the bone were harrowed in together. The harrow passed first lengthwise the furrow, and then crosswise, and after this the ground was again rolled.

The weather immediately after this was warm and the ground was moist. In one week the grain was well up, and in three weeks, that where the bone was applied was very perceptibly in advance of the other. It kept in advance through the autumn, became more firmly rooted, and much less of it was killed out by the winter. Late in March, the field was again rolled. In April, a considerable portion of the piece was harrowed; the teeth of the harrow used being so set that they run six inches apart.

Also in April, we spread bone at the rate of 9 bushels per acre upon a portion of the rye where none had been applied the preceding autumn. This bone was left upon the surface, and was neither rolled nor harrowed in.

During the spring and early part of the summer, the straw looked nearly as well where we applied 9 bushels per acre as where the rate was 16; and this that was boned had apparently four times as much bulk of straw upon it in June as the other.

At one time this rye wore a strange appearance: nearly every straw was as white as it is now, in places an inch, an inch and a half, or two inches long, and extending entirely around the straw. On some straws these white rings were near the head, on others as low down as the middle. We never saw or heard of any thing of the kind before; we supposed that the crop was ruined, and commenced cutting up and feeding out to our stock. In two or three days, however, we found that the sap continued to flow, and we left off cutting. The affection was seen as well on the parts not boned as on those that were.

On the 16th of July, the rye was fit for the cradle, and we then cut portions of it to be bound and threshed separately, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the different applications and different treatment.

To do this fairly as possible, we took in the centre of the field, the half of one of the lands made by plowing; and in measuring, went from the centre of the hollow or dead furrow, to the centre of the ridge or back furrow. Our applications had been so made that each of them crossed this strip at right angles. We cut July 16; threshed and measured July 28 and 29. The lots were as follows—

No. 1. Containing 10 1-7 square rods. Had bone, 9 bush. per acre, applied in the spring, and was not harrowed. Gave 18 qts. of rye, or 9 bush. per acre, by measure. The weight was 33 1-2 lbs.

No. 2. Containing 10 1-3 square rods. Was harrowed in April, but had no manure at any time. Gave 15 qts., or 7 bush. 8 qts. per acre by measure. Weight 29 1-2 lbs.

No. 3. Containing 13 2-5 rods. Had bone in Sept.; 16 bush. per acre; was harrowed in April; gave 62 qts. or 19 bush. 12 qts. per acre, by measure. Weight 98 lbs.

No. 4. Containing 13 2-5 rods. Had bone in Sept., 9 bush. per acre, and was harrowed in April. Gave 39 qts., or 14 bush. 17 qts. per acre, by measure. Weight 73 1-2 lbs.

No. 5. Containing 8 3-4 rods. Boned in Sept., 9 bush. per acre. Not harrowed in April. Gave 27 1-2 qts., or 15 bush. 23 qts. per acre, by measure. Weight 15 1-2 lbs.

These several lots give an average weight of the grain per bushel, of 60 2-5 lbs. nearly.

The results arrived at by this trial are—

1st. That harrowing in the spring reduced the crop from 15 bushels and 23 qts., to 14 bushels and 17 qts.; i. e. caused a loss of 1 bush. and 6 qts. per acre.

2d. 9 bushels of bone gave an increase of 7 bush. and 9 qts. of rye per acre.

3d. 16 bushels of bone gave an increase of 12 bush. and 4 qts. per acre.

4th. The application of bone (9 bush.) in the spring seems to have given an increase of 1 bush. and 24 qts. per acre; but this ground was not harrowed in the spring, and it may be but fair to ascribe one half the grain to this cause.

The above trial was as fair as is often made. The soil of lots 1 and 2 was a little lower and a little stronger than that of the others. This caused it to suffer more in the winter from the frosts, but gave it an advantage in the summer.

Should results generally be such as we have here obtained, Mr. Ward's bone should find a ready sale; for the cost to us at the mill is 35 cents; truckage, 20 miles, 6 cts. per bushel, and cost of sowing 1 cent—whole cost, 42 cts. per bushel. Now each bushel of bone where we applied 9 bushels per acre gave an increase of grain of 25 8-9 qts., and where we used 16 bushels each bushel gave as increase 24 1-4 qts. The increase of straw amply pays for the increased expense of harvesting and threshing the larger crop, so that it is proper to reckon the grain at the market price in making up the account. If 3 pecks and more of rye can be obtained at 42 cents and the bone be left in the ground to benefit the future crops, and we know it will work for four or five years, then the farmer does well by such an operation. We honestly think that those who intend to sow winter rye this fall upon light lands, will find it a good operation to apply to them from 12 to 20 bushels of bone per acre. Our figures lead to this opinion.—N. E. Farmer.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, for July, 1842.

WIND			TEMPERATURE			REMARKS.
Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	
1 S.	S.	S.	75	80	75	Clear.
2 S.	S.	S.	68	80	74	Clear.
3 S.	SW.	S.	70	80	75	Cloudy. Showery.
4 S.	S.	S.	70	80	70	Clear.
5 S.	S.	S.	74	80	75	Clear.
6 S.	W.	N.	75	81	75	Cloudy. Showery.
7 NE.	NE.	E.	65	75	67	Clear.
8 E.	E.	E.	67	78	64	Foggy. Rain. Cloudy
9 N.	S.	S.	65	77	70	Cloudy. Rain. Clear.
10 N.	NW.	E.	65	75	70	Clear.
11 N.	N.	NW.	65	80	70	Clear.
12 NE.	NE.	E.	65	82	65	Cloudy.
13 E.	E.	E.	65	81	70	Clear. Showers. Clear.
14 NE by N.	S.	S.	72	81	70	Clear. Shower. Clear. Thund.
15 N.	NE.	N.	65	75	65	Cloudy. Clear [gust from S.]
16 N.	NW.	N.	62	65	65	Cloudy Rain.
17 N.	N.	N.	65	80	74	Clear.
18 NW.	N.	N.	67	85	79	Clear.
19 N.	S.	S.	70	87	75	Clear. Cloudy. Atmos. highly
20 N.	N.	N.	75	85	75	Clear. [charged with electri.
21 N.	N.	NW.	65	85	75	Clear.
22 S.	S.	SE by S.	65	83	84	Foggy Clear
23 S.	S.	S.	73	85	75	Cloudy. Clear
24 S.	SE.	E.	75	85	80	Clear.
25 S.	S.	E.	75	78	70	Clear.
26 S.	SE.	SE.	75	85	75	Clear.
27 SW.	SW.	S.	73	66	70	Clear.
28 S.	S.	S.	75	66	75	Clear. Atmos. hi char. with ele
29 E.	S.	S.	75	77	80	Clear
30 S.	S.	S.	70	80	70	Clear
31 S.	S.	S.	68	75	70	Clear

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Grain.—There has not been much Maryland Wheat at market for a day or two past. Sales of prime Md. reds were made to-day at 90a95 cts. and of inferior to good lots at 50 to 85 cts. as in quality. Several parcels of Pennsylvania reds were sold on Saturday at 96a97 cts. and to-day two parcels white and red mixed were sold at 102 cts. There is no change in the price of Corn, which we quote at 55a57 cts. for white

and 53a54 cts for yellow. Sales of Md. Rye at 50a53 cts. and of Md. Oats at 21a23 cts.

Provisions.—There is nothing doing in barrel provisions, and prices are without change. Mess Pork is held at \$8.50; No. 1 at \$7; Prime at \$6.50; Mess Beef at \$9.50; No. 1 at \$6.50, and Prime at \$4.50a\$5.50, as in quality. The demand for prime fresh wagon lots of Bacon continues good at 54 cts. for assorted. Hams are selling at 618 cents; Sides at 44a44, and Shoulders at 41a51 cents as in quality. There is but little doing in Lard, and we quote No. 1 Western in kegs as before at 74 cents.

Hogs.—There has been a fair supply of Live Hogs at market during the week and sales have been uniform at \$5 per 100 lbs. which is an advance. A drove of 300 head of prime quality arrived yesterday evening from Ohio, and a part of them have been taken since for shipment at \$5.

Cotton.—We note a sale of 50 bales of Florida at 41a84 cents, and a small lot of Mississippi at 9 cents.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday 67 hhd. Neuvitas were sold at 18a21 cts.

Rice.—We note sales of prime at \$3.12a\$3.25.

Sugars.—There were no public sales this week, and we have not been apprised of any transactions at private sale worthy of note.

Tobacco.—The business of the week has been moderate, the receipts being principally of the kinds not in demand. The better descriptions of Maryland continue to be sought after, and find ready sale as soon as inspected, but the common and inferior sorts are neglected, and are found very difficult to sell except at a reduction which holders submit to with great reluctance. We continue last week's quotations, which embrace the range of the market, viz. inferior and common Maryland at \$2.50a\$3.50; middling to good \$4a6; good \$6.50a8, and fine \$8a12. Good qualities of Ohio are selling freely, and bring the same prices which heretofore prevailed. Common sorts are not in demand. We quote as follows, viz.—common to middling \$3.50a4.50; good \$5 a 6; fine red and wrapery \$6.50a\$10; fine yellow \$7.50a\$10; and extra wrapery \$11a\$13. We note a sale of 30 hhd. Missouri at \$6 round. The inspections of the week comprise 576 hhd. Maryland; 571 hhd. Ohio; and 12 hhd. Kentucky—total 1154 hhd.

Cattle.—The offerings of Beef cattle at the scales this morning amounted to 360 head, all of which were sold at prices varying from \$2 a \$2.37 1/2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof; which is equal to \$4 a \$4.75 net, as in quality.

Flour.—There is but little demand for Howard street Flour, and holders continue to ask \$5 for good standard brands. We have not heard of any sales to-day. Sales were made on Saturday at \$5. The wagon price is unsettled.

City Mills Flour is in fair demand. Moderate sales are making at \$5 cash.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour on Saturday and to-day at \$5, cash. There is very little now in market.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday.—The Flour market this week has been heavy, and prices have declined to \$5.25 for Western and old stock Flour. Wheat has been coming in freely this week, and prices have rapidly declined to 100 a 105c for prime Southern, and 105a110c for prime Penn. red, of the new crop—that lately received is in good condition; old wheat is worth to-day very little more than new, and cannot be quoted over 110a112c per bushel. All kinds dull, with a falling market. New Rye is worth 60a65c per bushel. New Oats 21, and old do 25 cents. Southern yellow flat Corn 55c; white 51a52c; Penna. round yellow 67c, and flat do 55c per bush. Beef Cattle—674 at market, offered and sold at \$5.50; 400 head went to New York.

At New York, on Saturday.—Foreign exchanges are rather inactive—but rates are very firm at 1,061a1,07 on London; and 5,35 on France. The cotton market remains unsettled; the stock is light, yet prices are maintained with difficulty—450 bales sold yesterday at prices decidedly in favor of purchasers. Nothing of importance was done in flour, a few sales of Western were made at \$5.25, but \$5a54 were all that was offered for large lots. Southern Flour remains nominal, there is but little enquiry for the article. Several parcels of new wheat have been received, both from the South and this State—105c is offered for prime Western, and 112c asked without sales.

At New Orleans, in the three days ending on the 9th inst. the arrivals of Cotton amounted to 363 bales against 4276 bales cleared in the same time, reducing the stock on hand to 1,200 bales. The market was very dull, and prices ranged from 5 to 12c. No change in the price of Tobacco. Sugar 21a54c. Molasses 11a14c—stock reduced to 150 bbls. Flour \$4 per barrel.

At Alexandria, on Saturday last, Flour was selling at \$5, from stores. Red Wheat sold at 80c a \$1. White Corn at 53a55c., yellow 58a60 per bushel. Oats 26c from wagons.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.



BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y., a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for “general purposes” The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$30; at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a “Double Mould-Board Plough,” turning

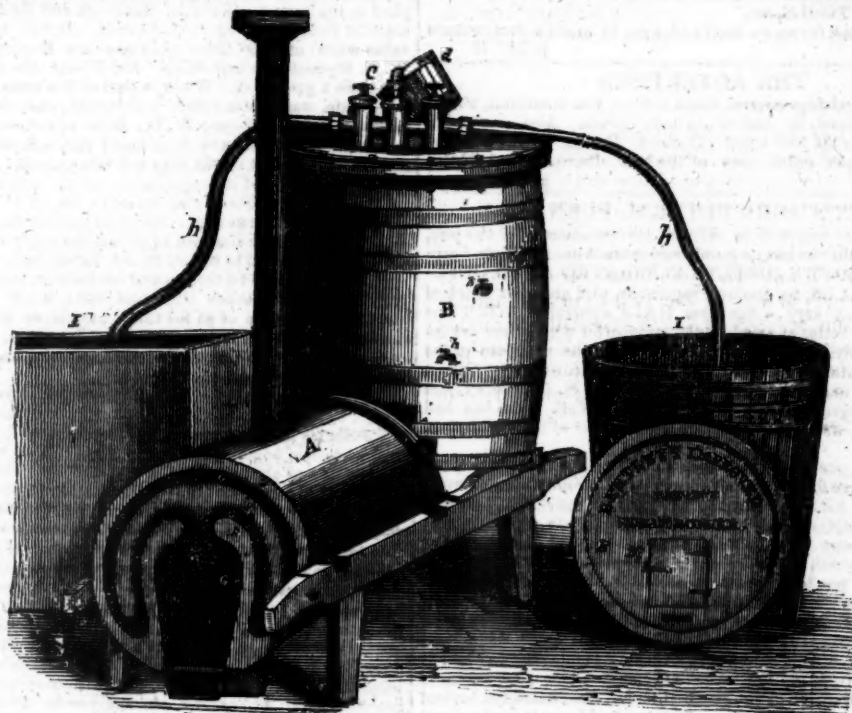
a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Spin Pieces, 12¢ Cents. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

DENMEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts. Baltimore July 20 1842.

BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.



A. Boiler. B. Iron bound wood cask, used as steam generator. C. Steam cock and safety valve. E. Cast iron head to cover front of boiler, to be removed at pleasure, for cleaning smoke spaces. FFF Water spaces.—G G G. Fire and smoke spaces. H H on wood cask; Gauge Cocks. H H right and left of wood cask, Pipes for conveying steam into cistern, or vats. J J. Cisterns for Boiling or steaming.

The subscribers, assignees of the “Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers,” are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz. steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle, for cooking and washing purposes in public houses, and institutions for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz. Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation, as will be seen by the annexed certificates and references below. We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them. They are now operated with Anthracite Coal equally well as with wood. We are also putting up small boilers for Washing and Bathing purposes for Private Families, from \$5 upwards, and in no instance has the saving in fuel been estimated at less than 3-4, and in time and labor one-half. The saving in room is four-fifths. The one doing all the cooking for the whole number of prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary (as will be seen by their certificate) is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong copper, and will last for years.

Baltimore, July 25, 1842

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.
Manufactory, M'Causland's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant street.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21, 1841.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY—Having purchased for the use of this institution, one of the patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables, and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking, in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one half cord per day, but

with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one-twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly.

WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden. †

I fully concur in the statement above.

LINDSEY STURGEON, Ass't.

BALTIMORE, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—It was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should

be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; this I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR.

ALMS HOUSE—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using 25 gallons of water or upwards; they will save at least two-thirds in fuel and one-half time.

ISAAC M. DENSON, Superintendent
of Baltimore City and County Alms House.

August 28th, 1841.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1841.

I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled 200 gallons of cold water in forty minutes, using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three-fourths in fuel and four-sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.

The undersigned has for some months been using one of the convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two-thirds of the fuel; he has boiled 200 gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogheads of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser.

Pearl near Lexington street.

The Meadows, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my “piggy,” containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two “breeders,” steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—Having employed steam more or less in my Dyeing business for the last 7 or 8 years I have during that time endeavored to arrive at the best practicable method of obtaining the LARGEST quantity of steam with the LEAST quantity of fuel; and although I have derived great advantages over the cylindrical and other boilers, yet I have never met with any thing to compare with Bentley's Convoluted Steam Boilers. The one I have now had in use some months convinces me that full seven-eighths of all the fuel I have used in generating steam might have been saved by those boilers. Dyers generally might realize a great saving by substituting them for heating cylinders, &c., and Woolen Manufacturers for heating Indigo Vats, as the great expense of copper or leaden Vats may be entirely dispensed with besides other advantages. Respectfully yours, DANIEL CALDWELL.

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz. DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel, † and to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the second one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842.

† Those marked thus † have size No. 4 in use; thus † use

No. 5.	PRICES.		
No. 1 for Boiling only	\$20	For boiling and steaming	\$30
2 do	30	do do	40
3 do	45	do do	55
4 do	65	do do	75
5 do	85	do do	100
au 3			if

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine them before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or N 20, Pratt street.
BALTIMORE, MAR 31, 1841

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

The subscriber has for sale some very superior Berkshire Pigs of his spring's litter, from stock selected from the piggeries of Mr. Loring and Mr. Bement, of Albany, which he will dispose of at reduced prices to suit the times, say \$15 per pair, deliverable in Baltimore—also some young Sows of same stock, now in pig. Apply as above.

